

SPORTS

CHIESS:

CHAMPION KNOWN, MATCH CONTINUES

A curious situation has shaped at the women's chess title match in Volgograd. Having pulled the coveted eight points and winning the title, 23-year-old Maya Chiburdanidze from Tbilisi may celebrate her third such success. Leningrad's Irina Levitina failed again — to win she had to take half the points possible, i.e., a minimum 8.5 from 16 scheduled games. Though the champion is known the games will continue.

Already 15 games have been played in the men's match in Moscow. The latest was the most protracted — it lasted over two hours and took up two nights.

Austrian Karpov played White. The new Indian defense was played for the sixth time yet, the most popular opening. The most interesting thing is that Gari Kasparov's first 11 moves

were the same as Karpov's when he played Black in the preceding game. In a word, compared with the 14th game the opponents changed roles as it were.

But, understandably, there was no complete repetition. After tense play the White won a pawn after which the game was adjourned.

Next day Karpov took over five hours in search of a win but the challenger was very accurate. In defense and a draw was agreed upon in the 24th move.

Karpov still leads 4-0. Just like in the women's match, the winner of the men's will have to be the first to score six wins (draws are not counted in and the number of games is not restricted).

Viktor BABKIN, chess observer

WHAT OBSERVERS SAY

Dear Kik An (Singapore), FIDE General Secretary: Both world chess title matches — the men's in Moscow and the women's in Volgograd — are very exciting and finely organized. You have already arranged several most important and responsible events excellently. The present matches are no exception.

Aleksandr Malanovic (Yugoslavia), International Grandmaster, editor-in-chief of the

"Chess Information" magazine: Our publication carries all the games of the Moscow match — everyone wants to know the way the world champion and the challenger are competing.

I keep a close watch on both sides, especially the Moscow one. So far I would single out for special praise the fourth game played here. It is the most interesting from the theoretical point of view.

CUP HAS TWO OWNERS

Twice European champion Daria Kulkale from Vilnius and twice individual world champion Galina Bogdanova from Astrakhan have shared the national

rhythmic exercises cup, the first each occurrence yet. They totalled 78.5 points each. Tatyana Druchina from Omsk totalled 77.85 to come third.



A tense moment in the match between Moscow Spartak and Dnepropetrovsk Dozpr seedling to 1-1 draw.

The Central Army Club beat Riga Dynamo 4-2 in a recent outdoor championship game.

Photo by Andrei Knyazev

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MEDALS—TO THE MOST INTREPID

Trampoline jumper Irina Bludova from Kharkov has defended her title after winning the national championship in Kiev. She had a most complex programme with highly daring jumps and totalled 130.5 points. The men's individual jumps were won by another Ukrainian entrant Vadim Krasnoshepka

from Nikolayev with 140.5 points. Yekaterina Bobova and Marina Bondarenko won the synchronized jumps with 09.6 points, and Sergei Prosin and Igor Galimbertovsky took the men's event with 99.7.

The Armed Forces team triumphed overall.

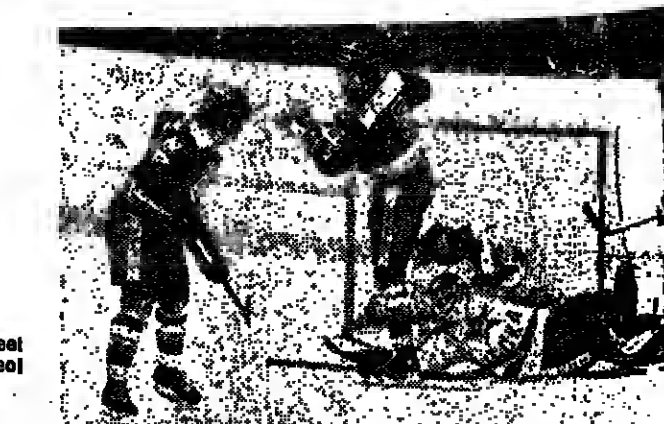
Soviet teams continue in the cups

The 211 teen of the USSR has beaten the Dimitrov VIF team of Bulgaria 20-22 in the 1/16th International Handball Federation Cup play-off to enter the 1/8th finals.

The first game in Sofia was also won by the Soviet team — 30-18. The Minsk Army Club defeated Finland's BK-46 of the town of Keräla 40-22 in the 1/16th play-off to qualify for the next European Champions Cup stage.

Russian Federation wrestlers prevail

The Russian Federation free-wrestling team beat Georgia in Almaty to capture the national cup. The most distinguished participant in the event was four-time world champion Salmen Khesimikov from Moscow.



Tigran Petrosyan Memorial over

International Master Andriy Petrosyan of the USSR has won the first yet Tigran Petrosyan Chess Memorial, scoring 8.5 points in 15 games and outscoring a single defeat.

Volleyball news

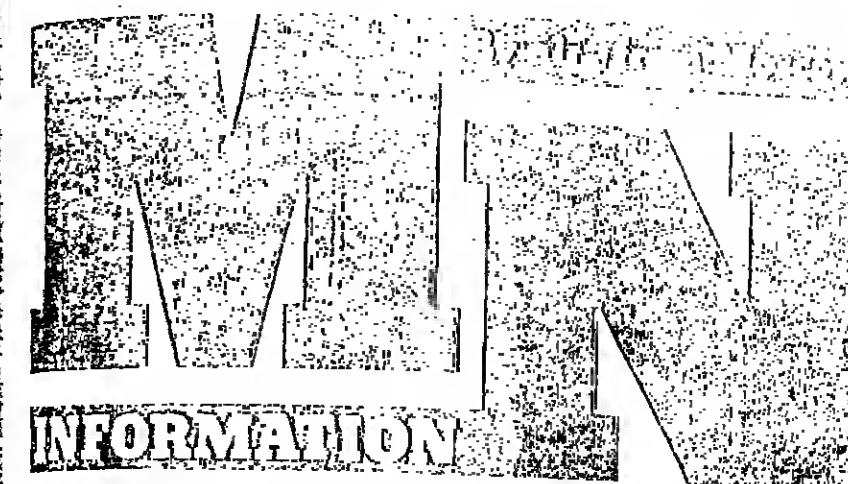
In the Czechoslovak capital Prague, the traditional international November 17 Cup tournament has ended, with national teams from Hungary, the GDR, the Soviet Union and the host youth and women's teams taking part. In the last round, the Soviet team yielded to Czechoslovakia, 3-1.

Gomel Striel, who is in the Byelorussian Cup winner, played in the sports hall in Gomel. Liel Canaky, won 3-0 from the Guinean national team. After from some other friendly matches, the Byelorussian team is to hold joint training games with their Guinean colleagues.

In Tokyo, two matches of level of national teams have been played by women volleyball players from Cuba and Japan. The Japanese team lost games 2-3 and 0-3.

Czechoslovak climbers atop Everest

Czechoslovak climbers J. Paskita and Zoltan Demter have climbed Mount Everest, the world's highest summit of 8848 meters without any oxygen devices. They took eight hours to climb atop from the 16th camp as high as 8,300 m and had to contend with high winds and falling hail. The climbers had to carry their gear up the steep, icy slopes. They had to carry their gear up the steep, icy slopes. They had to carry their gear up the steep, icy slopes.



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SAM NUJOMA: WE WILL NOT CAPITULATE

The situation in Namibia is complicated by two things. First, the escalating violence by South Africa, its mounting military pressure and repression in the face of crushing the resistance of the Namibians fighting for independence. Second, the racial massacres which frequently advance the same goal — to maintain to Namibia under a racist formula, just a semblance of independence.



This is how SWAPO leader, Sam Nujoma, described the situation in Namibia at a press conference in Moscow. SWAPO, he said, had been carrying out an armed struggle for 18 years, while the South African government has been going on for a century. We have breathed life into the people's belief in victory.

At the same time he stressed the armed struggle is not only means of reaching independence. In May and July 1983, SWAPO held talks with South Africa in Lusaka and the Cape Verde Islands.

(Continued on page 2)

SOVIET-CHINESE TALKS IN PEKING

Peking, China's foreign minister and a member of the State Council, Wu Xueqian, and USSR special government envoy at the Soviet-Chinese political consultations, Soviet deputy foreign minister, Leonid Il'yichov, have met here to discuss bilateral relations as well as several international issues.

The sides stated the positions of their governments on the questions under consideration. They stressed the positive significance of bilateral contacts in various areas and spoke out in favour of continued political dialogue on international issues.

SYRIA'S STAND

Damascus, Abdullah al-Ahmar, Assistant Secretary-General of the Arab Socialist Renaissance Party, strongly condemned the aggressive US policy in the Middle East. He said that the tensions preserved in that region were the consequence of the all-round assistance and support which US imperialism was extending to Israel. However, in

spite of the attempts made by Washington to implement the Camp David accords and the so-called Reagan's plan, Syria will continue to consistently pursue a course aimed at protecting the legitimate rights and interests of Arab nations and to the just reflection of the Middle East problem.

FACTS and EVENTS

● The Belgian Government is preparing to send a 26 American cruise ship reports the "Nouvelles" bulletin which is in the NATO Headquarters.

● The Panamanian Government has expressed grave concern over the passage through the Panama Canal with the knowledge of US authorities, of a Japanese ship with a batch of plutonium on board.

● Joint military manoeuvres attended by members of the Syrian Arab nations cooperation council — Bahrain, Kuwait, Qatar, the United Arab Emirates, Oman and Saudi Arabia — are in progress in Saudi Arabia.

● A new organization, the Progressive Coalition Against Reaganism, affiliating members of various public, youth and women's organizations and artistic committees, has begun activities in the USA.

● The Head of the US Pacific and Indian Oceans Command, William Crowe, told the Japanese TV and Radio TBS network that Pentagon's combat deployment of sea-based Tomahawk cruise missiles with nuclear warheads is of an advanced stage.

● Four employees of the AP bureau in Beirut were reported missing on October 24. Officials think they were hijacked.

● Seoul University was again the scene of bitter skirmishes between police and students. Nearly 6,000 armed police moved in to break a mass demonstration demanding the release of political prisoners and free elections in South Korea.

Local authorities have deployed army units and reinforced police in the territory of Seohokeng, a large African ghetto, to prevent the massive manifestations against racial discrimination. The army and police units in Seohokeng.

USSR industry: results of nine months

- On the whole the industry fulfilled the production plan.
- Labor productivity went up by 3.7 per cent as compared with the same period last year. Priority growth of labour productivity was ensured as compared with the average wages.
- The savings from above-plan lowering of production costs ran into 0.5 per cent. The profit target plan was fulfilled.
- The plan for the output of gas, iron ore, steel, ready ferrous rolled stock, tractors, agricultural machinery, excavators, paper and some other goods, was realized.
- The planned volume of output of most consumer goods, including cotton fabrics, meat, sausages, butter and cereals, was fulfilled.
- This data was released by the USSR Central Statistical Board which summed up the results at the top management of the State Plan by the USSR industry in the nine months of 1984.

(See p. 5 for a viewpoint.)

Peace Lesson for children and adults

To break the chain of fear and suspicion, both sides should take a new look at each other and the common future. This is one of the goals that the American civil and religious organization, "USSR Bridges for Peace", founded several years ago, is striving to achieve.

A delegation of 12 members of the organization, led by its Executive Secretary Clinton Gardner, is on its second visit to the USSR, and have already been to Moscow, Yerevan and Leningrad.

Their stay in Yerevan, capital of Soviet Armenia, coincided with the Week of Action for Disarmament sponsored by the UN and the World Peace Council held in the Soviet Union, and other parts of the world. The visitors were invited to secondary school No. 114 in Yerevan where many subjects are taught in English. That meeting turned out to be a sort of Peace Lesson. Schoolchildren held up an emblem of dove of peace and disarmament slogans.

I am a veteran soldier, took



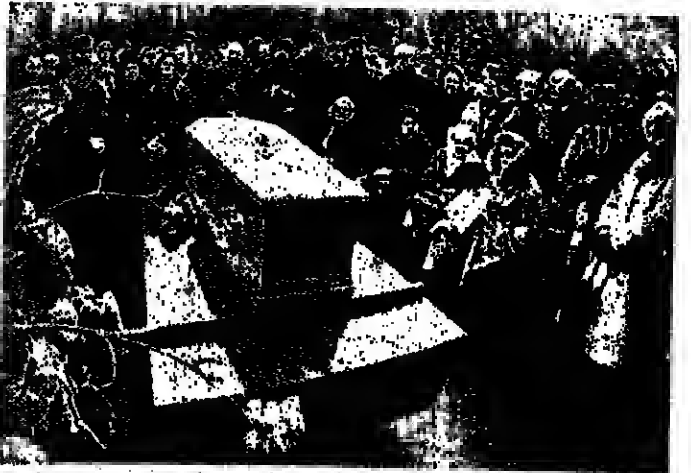
The members of the US delegation present to the Yerevan schoolchildren a gift from their counterparts in Connecticut.

Photo by the author

part in the landing in Normandy, was wounded twice and know what war is like, said Clinton Gardner. Let me assure you that ordinary Americans also want peace.

All the participants in the meeting recognized the presence of the war threat and the need to work for peace. These voices, like those of millions of people all over the world who attended the Week of Action for Disarmament, should be heard by those in the USA who support the nation's 300-billion-dollar military budget, militarization of outer space and a new twist in the arms race. They should be stopped — and now.

Vladimir BRODETSKY



At the ceremony of the reinterment of Chalapin's remains at the Novodevichy Cemetery.

Photo by Viktor Akhmedov

Chalapin's remains buried in Moscow

On October 28, a costly autumn day, the Russian people paid their last respects to Fyodor Chalapin, the great Russian singer.

He died in Paris and his remains were buried in the Bellouen Cemetery for nearly 47 years. The inscription on the black plaque reads: "A great son of the Russian land". Now the remains have been reinterred in Moscow in the Novodevichy Cemetery. The dream of returning

some, to his native land, has been translated into reality.

The emotional, solemn and sad ceremony was held at the Novodevichy Cemetery. A veritable hall of flowers concealed the tombstones.

In 1938 when Chalapin was being buried in Paris, his relatives threw a handful of earth from Pskov land, preserved in the family, into the grave. Now the whole Russian land belongs to the singer, just as he belongs to it.

ATTENTION, SUBSCRIBERS ABROAD

DEAR READERS,

"MN Information" comes out on Tuesdays and Saturdays and offers in brief the latest information on events in the USSR and in the world reported by TASS and foreign news agencies. Nothing short of the material carried in the edition of both

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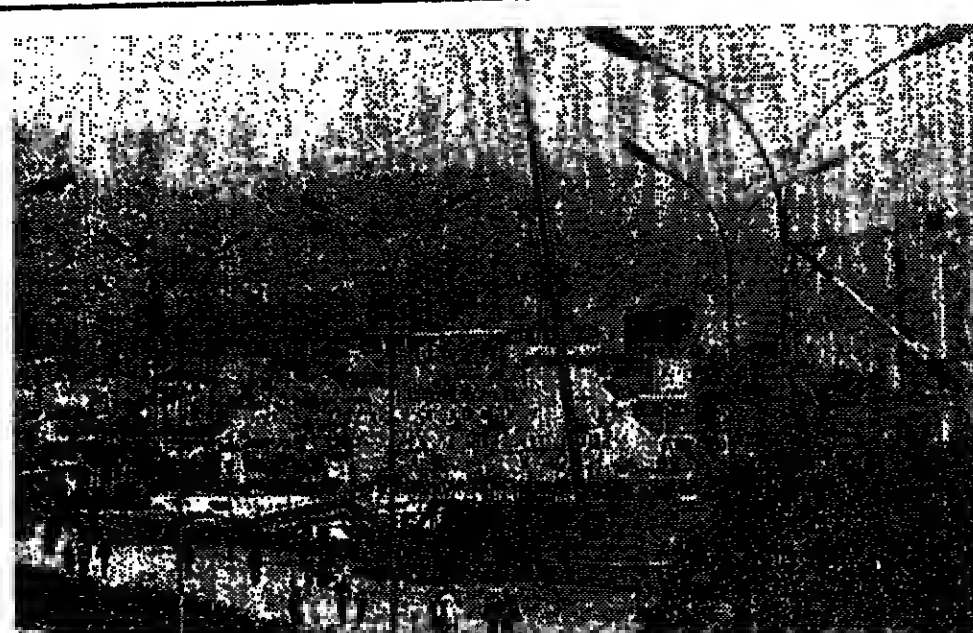
HOME NEWS

Round the Soviet Union

● A TRADITIONAL AUTUMN POETRY FESTIVAL HAS BEEN INAUGURATED IN NORTH OSETIA, an autonomous republic in the Caucasus. It is dedicated to the 125th anniversary of the birth of Osetian poet Kosta Khafagurov. Osetians meet of letters, many poetry enthusiasts and guests from various cities of this country have gathered in the capital Ordzhonikidze to pay tribute to the memory of the poet who loved this city and the mountainous Terek River. An exposition has been reorganized in the historical and Architectural Complex in the remote mountainous village of Ner, where the poet was born. On display are K. Khafagurov's documents, manuscripts, letters, and paintings.

● ONE OF THE STREETS IN ROSTOV-ON-DON (SOUTH OF THE EUROPEAN USSR) HAS BEEN NAMED AFTER THE FRENCH CITY OF LE MANS. The Executive Committee of the City Soviet passed such a decision, marking the 3rd anniversary of signing a treaty between the two cities on cultural cooperation and sister ties.

● TWO DOZEN BEAVERS HAVE BEEN DISPATCHED BY AIR FROM KARELIA (AN AUTONOMOUS REPUBLIC IN THE NORTH-WEST OF THE EUROPEAN USSR) TO KAMCHATKA. The population of these valuable fur animals in this lake region has been fully restored and it has become possible to send them for settlement in other regions. For a whole century the number of these animals in Karelia was so small that they were missing altogether in the list of local hunting species. Only 25 years ago, as a result of nature protection measures, beavers appeared again on the territory of the autonomous republic. Now their number has already come to 2,000.



GOODS FOR EUROPE AND ASIA

These photos were taken at the port of Vladivostok, the Far East. The photo below shows the new port terminal where a special system of mackpiling heavy containers is being used; special cranes arrange them in five tiers. The flow of goods is controlled by a computer management system.

Vladivostok, one of the biggest Soviet ports in the Pacific, is now being modernized. This is part of a programme for the development and reconstruction of all ports of the Soviet Far East, during the 11th five-year plan period (1981-85). The need for such a programme has been necessitated by high growth rates of the economic potential of the region and the development of foreign trade. The Soviet Far East, with an area of more than 6 million square kilometres, abounds in minerals and timber. Major transformations are now taking place to the area, aimed at fuller utilization of local mineral and biological resources, and at increasing industrial capacities.

Through the ports of the Far East the USSR is conducting trade with Japan, Australia, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the South-East Asian countries. The fulfilment of programme will ensure a growth in domestic and export-import freight haulage.



New tractor-making factories

It has been recently announced that a series of factories to produce new Soviet 150 hp tractors, diesel engines and fuel systems for them is planned to be built in the Soviet Union, in a small town of Yabuga on the Kama River.

The tractor is a new machine offering much better performance characteristics than similar Soviet or foreign models. The new tractor is intended to industrialize row-crop farming which is responsible for half of all labour costs in crop farming in this country.

The machine will be provided with a series of 54 new agricultural implements. The tractor's capability is further enhanced by its being able to operate with any of the new produced and so mountable implements.

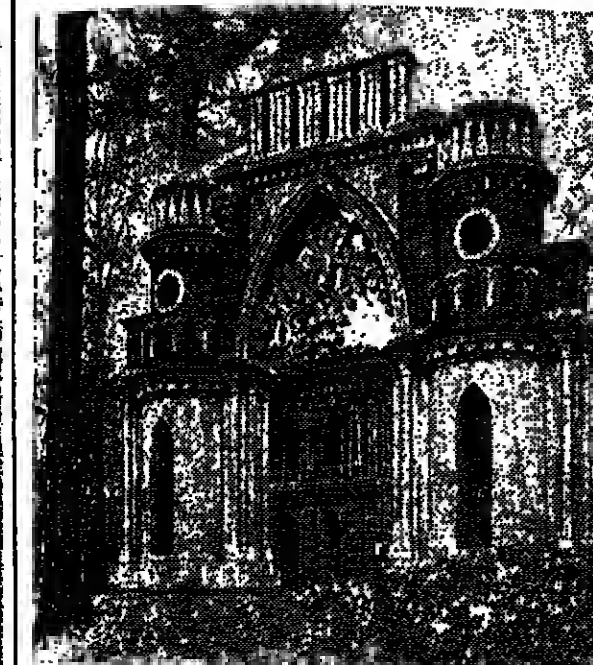
A major advantage of the machine lies in its serving as a prime mover for three implements at a time in order to perform up to three different operations simultaneously. This will save much labour costs and fuel.

Fast combine for coal mines

Mines will be built faster if the tunnelling machines made at the Yasnogorsk engineering factory in the Ukraine. Industrial tests of the machine have been completed at the Yuzhnodonovskaya pit. The more powerful and strong machine can now cut a tunnel of 100 to 120 metres long within a month, which is twice as fast as existing machines. It has another advantage: that its telescopic working arm can be used to haul materials from a cross section of 35 square metres. Such spacious "corridors" are a boon for the builders of deep mines which require well-ventilated shafts because of the temperatures underground. The machine is operated by a remote operator who can control the operation of the complex from a distance of 15 metres by a small portable control panel.

HOME NEWS

Places to visit



TSARITSYNO

Catherine the Great loved Moscow. One day after visiting Khovanshoye, which had become famous by that time, the Empress also wanted to inspect the lands which she bought in 1775. The name Black Mud was turned down by the Empress. Henceforth, it will sound as Tsaritsyno, she said.

She ordered a palace to be built there together with several facilities, characteristic of that time: a park, a pavilion and a grotto in a Moorish-Gothic style. The construction was entrusted to the famous architect Vasily Bazhenov.

The architect devoted ten years to compiling the Tsaritsyno ensemble. At last, the Empress quickly cooled towards him, but Bazhenov became seriously enthusiastic about it. Not much has reached us after all this time but even what we can see today is really good. The fence bridge, adorned by two round towers with palatial corbelles, looks especially beautiful in autumn: yellow leaves, picket fence and quietness make this place of Moscow charming.

Catherine did not like the palace. In 1785 she came to Tsaritsyno and ordered that it be pulled down. Historians believe that the reason for this was the active about an attempt on her life and, moreover that it was supposed to take place in Tsaritsyno.

The Grand Palace was built there in 1793 by another architect, Kazakov. Besides a park (described by Turgenyev in his novel "The Eve") had been laid to the place. Several pavilions were also erected there early in the 19th century.

A record voyage

After a marvellous voyage across the Bering Sea, three Russian ships have returned to the port of Nikolayevsk-on-Amur (the Far East).

For the first time in the history of the Northern Sea Route, a fleet of three ships travelled through the Arctic route in a single season. It is the first such voyage in two years.

It was made possible by the channel paved for the ships by the icebreaker "Yermolov" and also icebreakers "Yermolov" and "Kapitan Sorokina". The ships were accompanied by a meteorological and surveillance vessel, also named "Yermolov".

OF INTEREST

The famous fountains of Pskov, near Leningrad, have been restored. The last time they were in many respects repaired in 1927. The number of its fountains was now 147. The new hydrogeological map, will shortly become available for the public. The new hydrogeological map, will shortly become available for the public. The new hydrogeological map, will shortly become available for the public.

Soviet and American religious leaders meet

Bishop Philip R. Counin, head of a group of the National Council of Churches of Christ (NCCC), which paid a visit to the Soviet Union recently at the invitation of the Russian Orthodox Church, said his delegation was taking away with it a wonderful impression of the Soviet Union and of the talks it had here. Wherever we went, the bishop stated, to Odessa, Minsk,

Tallin or Zagorsk, we were accorded a warm reception. The US religious workers held talks with representatives of the Russian Orthodox and other churches of the USSR. A joint statement of the visit of the US religious workers was among other things, to promote better mutual understanding and trust between Soviet and American peoples.

PEOPLE'S UNIVERSITIES HAVE 20 MILLION ENROLLMENT

Some 20 million people are attending lectures at people's universities in the USSR. The universities are a volunteer venture aimed at propagandizing cultural, political, economic and scientific knowledge. Explains Stepan Kalchenko, rector of a Moscow people's university: Our university has 10 departments, specifically environmental protection, engineering processes, standardization, chemical engineering, innovation, etc. It is run by a council elected from among the students and lecturers. A hundred or so lecturers include

academicians, professors, and industry specialists. They lecture in their free time. No entrance exams are needed to enter a university. Education is free of charge. The whole cycle takes two years, with the classes being arranged every week in the evening. A diploma gives the right for a qualification commission to promote a graduate to a higher position, if he or she is an engineer, or to give a higher rating for a worker. Over the 25 years since our university was set up, Kalchenko says, over 17 thousand people have been graduated.

Science and technology

DRILLING GEAR

FOR ANTARCTIC

EXPLORATION WELLS

Soviet scientists are going to study Antarctic glaciers with the help of new drilling equipment developed by Leningrad engineers.

It includes a drill-mounted contraption which will be used to collect samples of carbon dioxide, the most accurate indicator of the age of ice, right deep inside the well. Previously such analyses were conducted on many-metre-long core samples which had had to be taken out of drill holes.

Antarctica's ice cover which is in places more than four kilometres thick keeps growing by an average of four centimetres a year. By analysing the composition of old ice found there, Soviet scientists are able to learn facts about the planet's weather,

chimate and atmosphere in the ancient past.

MICROORGANISMS PURIFYING

OIL-CONTAMINATED

SUBSTANCES

Microorganisms producing methane have been discovered by Soviet scientists in oil fields. Experts hope it will be possible to use for processing crude oil wastes into valuable fuel and also for purifying not only water, but also soil contaminated with oil products.

Among the arsenal of scientific methods for purifying oil and bacteria producing proteins, alcohol and other valuable materials for the chemical and food industries, the power engineering and heavy industries, agriculture and medicine.

In recent years Soviet experts have tried to use them for the most unusual purposes, for example, to create sensors, photoreactors and catalysts of chemical processes.

Lake Baikal tornado

Weathermen stationed near Lake Baikal in Siberia have made in their catalogue of rare and mysterious natural phenomena an entry about an unusual movement of air masses.

It was observed by a resident of Irkutsk from his boat on a quiet summer day as he was fishing on the lake.

Never forgetting that when on Lake Baikal one has to watch for every change in the weather, the angler spotted an "isolated" cloud. It hovered on one spot for a long time but then suddenly started for the shore at

great speed. People on the shore could see a whirling funnel speeding low above the water for a few seconds. The lake seemed to boil as tall waves rolled along it.

The Baikal trench is the place where dozens of winds originate, each having its own name.

Experts faithfully considered this phenomenon as one of these winds. But as they have found out later, it does not have one permanent place and direction. That the cloud should whirl funnel-like indicates that it is a Baikal variety of a tornado.

New radio telescope

A powerful radio telescope with a semi-spherical main reflector is being built in Armenia (a republic in the Transcaucasia) at an altitude of 2,500 m above sea level. It is intended to study distant galaxies, non-stellar objects and planets, and to solve other radioastronomical problems.

VIEWPOINT

Industry: growth, progress, efficiency

Leonid UMANSKY,

member of the USSR Statistical Board colloquium, comments on the performance of Soviet industry during the nine months of 1984.

Over the comparable period last year, industrial output grew by 4.1 per cent. It is somewhat higher than the planned target of 3.8 per cent. It is worth mentioning that since 1981 industrial output in the USSR has been continuously growing and by 1983 had exceeded the 1980 output by 11 per cent. To compare, in the USA, France and West Germany the 1983 industrial output was below the 1979 level, while in Britain it continues to be lower than the 1978 figure.

The highest rates were observed in some fuel and energy resources: electric energy production went up by 5 per cent, with much of the increment being achieved through nuclear power stations; gas production increased by 10 per cent (already last year the USSR became the world's biggest natural gas producer).

The share of growth achieved through higher productivity continuously increases: 81 per cent of growth resulted from higher productivity between 1981 and 1983. In 1983 the figure was higher, 88 per cent, and in the first months of the year even more higher, 94 per cent. What stands behind higher productivity? Only more intensive production on the basis of more advanced technology. Products intended for total automation saw accelerated growth of production. These include microprocessor technology, robots, etc. Over the nine months 21 per cent more numerically controlled machine tools were produced than in the comparable period last year. This figure for robots is even higher, 35 per cent, and for computer technology, 12 per cent. Other omissions for industrial automation feature a 6 per cent growth.

Over January-September, 1984 over six thousand production lines, 3.5 thousand automated production areas, and 220 computer control, including process control, systems, were built.

Saving of resources is a very remarkable feature of the past months: raw materials, energy and fuels, ferrous metals have been saved in considerable quantities. There are some examples. Savings in energy and fuels amount to half of the growth, while in the production of ferrous metals savings have surpassed the growth. Economically, it means that less and less energy and metals are used per a unit of national income. This results in the fact that performance grows faster than costs.

The performance of Soviet industry in the nine months of the year shows that its contribution to the national economy is rather tangible and that it is a reliable source for the growing living standards of the Soviet people.

FROM THE SOVIET PRESS

FIRST NUCLEAR TRANSPORT BEING BUILT

PRAVDA reports a ship of a new type was developed in the USSR. The Zulu shipyards in Kerch have laid the keel of the world's first 40,000 h.p. nuclear transport with icebreaking capability. She is meant for carrying international standard lighters or containers in the Arctic seas. The size of the nuclear ship, called "Sevmorput", are rather impressive: her length is nearly equal to three football pitches, the width is 32.2 metres, and payload — 33,500 tonnes.

Through clear water the ship will go at a speed of 21 knots—about 40 km per hour. Practically in any icefield she will be able to move at a speed of 5 knots. Her hull will stand any pressure of the Arctic.

The "Sevmorput" is capable of taking on board 74 lighters, each 19 metres long and 10 metres wide, its 500-tonne deck cranes will quickly lower them down to be towed by a tugboat.

She will operate in the northern seas only in the navigation period and later—in other latitudes, right up to the tropical seas. Yet, the main function of the ship is mass-scale use of lighters for transporting various goods to the developing regions of the Arctic basin.

The "Sevmorput" is not an experimental ship but the first in series of nuclear lighters and container ships with icebreaking capability marks a new step in the world shipbuilding and in the implementation of a long-range programme for transportation and economic development of the Soviet North, stresses the paper.

CARDIOLOGY: NEW APPROACH

Cardiovascular diseases form one of the global problems facing mankind. To solve it, scientists believe, it is necessary to develop preventive cardiology.

This is largely the work of the future, the task of the next century. But it is necessary to start work today, writes in NAUKA I ZHIZN magazine Academician Yevgeny Chazov, Director of the All-Union Cardiology Centre in Moscow. One of the three institutes making up the Centre deals with preventive problems. According to the author the institute had to reconsider former

conceptions and approaches. The institute has set up cooperation programmes on disease prevention co-sponsored by 20-30 institutes of cardiology and cardiological centres in different cities of the country. They are studying the spreading and influence of the factors of the environment on the development of cardiac diseases. For example, more than 77,000 people suffering from hypertension were examined, i.e., 2,000-3,000 in various areas of the country.

Speaking about new and principled ideas which were provided by the work of the preventive institute, it was proved that the roots of cardiovascular diseases are traced in children and the youth. In other countries preventive or other measures to control these diseases usually begin at the age of 40, i.e., when the disease already manifests itself. This is however a secondary prophylaxis, i.e., a disease rather than of its causes. But we put the question in such a way as to handle the disease at an early stage. In fact, about 8 per cent of schoolchildren aged 14 already have high arterial pressure. Atherosclerotic changes have been registered by us among teenagers aged 12, 14 and 16.

So our task is to create a healthy way of life. In this connection we are advancing an integrated programme for primary prophylactic measures. We consider it necessary to set up a single code of measures which would help a person to be healthy. For example, smoking is harmful not only for heart but also for lungs and for the stomach. Proper diet means to prevent diabetes, cardiac and a number of gastric diseases.

Though we are taking the first steps in this field, our initiatives have already been backed by leading scientists throughout the world, stresses the author. The first congress in the history of medicine on the prevention of cardiovascular diseases will be held next year. It will be organized by the World Health Organization jointly with the International Society of Cardiology. The congress will take place in the Soviet Union, and our Centre will actively participate in its preparation.

DOLPHIN TRAINING CENTRE IN A LAKE

Nearly all dolphin training centres in the world, of which there are more than 80, are artificial reservoirs. An exception is the country's second centre after the Babin entertainment base, which opened this summer on the Black Sea in the Soviet Union, near the cape of Moly Utrish (not far from Anapa and Gelendzhik ports).

Moly Utrish (not far from Anapa and Gelendzhik ports) writes the newspaper IZVESTIA. Now the new centre is a show of dolphins, northern and southern seals and sea lions. Later on the collection of mammals will be expanded. What distinguishes this dolphin centre from the others, notes the paper, is that it is situated in a coastal lake with sea water covering an area of three hectares.

The animals are demonstrated against a beautiful landscape in a spacious reservoir. In the conditions habituated for dolphins and fin-footed animals.

In a year or two, when the training of animals will reach a pretty high level we intend to take them on the open sea. The conditions in the Utrish dolphin centre are very convenient for the spectators to observe animals in the lake as well as on open sea. The demonstration of tamed mammals in the sea will make the Utrish dolphin centre unique among similar establishments of the world. It is also expected to present not only classical numbers of dolphin circus but also demonstrate some research experiments with dolphins and fin-footed animals, with the use of modern scientific equipment, which will display the unique capabilities of these animals. The spectators visiting the centre will be able to understand what really existing dolphin mysteries are.

MAP OF UNDERGROUND SEA

A new unusual map has been compiled in the Soviet Union for the use of agriculture and related industries. The map shows the underground water reserves in the country having studied and described the territory by hundreds of metres below the earth's surface. It provides a scientifically substantiated reply to the question: what is the percentage of underground water, what is the water fit for drinking, what amount of water can be practically used and what is the best way to get it.

For such and the many industries water requirements up to the year 2000, and specifies the reserves of soil reservoirs. The new hydrogeological map will shortly become available for the public. The new hydrogeological map, will shortly become available for the public. The new hydrogeological map, will shortly become available for the public.

